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**IN STYLE AND NEATNESS**  
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 all for sale  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
 PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
**Liquors, Wines, Cigars,**  
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CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the  
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**French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica  
 St. Croix and New England Rum,**  
 and an immense variety of fine imported Wines. The  
 best brands of Champagne, London Port and Scotch  
 e, Muir's Best India Pale Ale in Jugs, which will b  
 the most excellent drink for invalids. Currant  
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**EASTERN JOBING PRICES.**  
 The best assortment of Bottled Liqueurs, Wines,  
 and Spirits, &c., in the West, some of which have been  
 retailing over four years.  
 The Old Blend, Larpin's Black, Madras and  
 the old Stage House, Jacksonville, Wis.

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**SEWING MACHINES**  
WITH  
New Improvements, at Reduced Prices

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, having gained all their suits at law, with inflicting manufacturers of Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have according

**PRICES OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES.**  
After this date they will be sold at rates that will  
give a fair profit on the cost of manufacture, capital in-  
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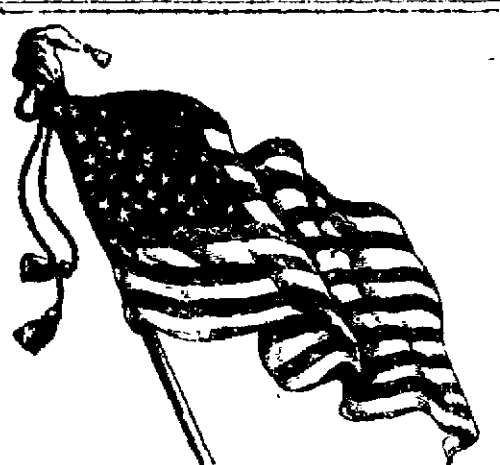
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**IRON WORKS**

**WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER,**  
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**MAKE** to order Steam Engines and Machinery, Castings, and Forgings, Sugar Mill Bridge and Building Bolts, and all kinds of Machinery Work and repairs.  
**Greatly Reduced Prices.**  
 N. B.—Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of machinery.

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AND  
**White Wash**  
**BRUSHES,**  
Full sizes, received to-day by - Merchants Dispatch,  
31w1c  
**TALLMAN & COLLINS.**  
**BLANK LEASES FOR SALE**





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Clinton, Bradford, Johnson and Janesville are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Okauchville, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Janesville are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Okauchville, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

Town of Harmony.

All legal voters who are willing to support the government in suppressing the present rebellion, by all means, and if it should be necessary to transport arms and munitions, are requested to meet at the house of John K. Young, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to the Republican Assembly Convention, to be held at Madison, on the 25th inst.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, to be held at Madison, on Saturday the 14th inst.

Enlist.

There is nothing in the aspect of the war at present more apparent than the want of abundant forces for its vigorous prosecution. Secretary Chase in his patriotic appeal to the people in behalf of a national loan, says "the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring." That the government will not lack in means to prosecute the war is pretty much past contingency. That we have generals capable of conducting it with skill and energy, we verily believe, and that we lack in the element of "courage" either in our officers or men, is not for a moment to be believed.

The great want then is the immediate filling up of the regiments called for by the secretary of war, from the several states. There is probably nothing lacking to the onward movement of our columns at once but a sufficient number of men to warrant its success. Shall not then these regiments be speedily filled up? Can we not all see and feel that it is of the last importance that it be done promptly? There is every inducement for it, and besides there seems to be an almost absolute necessity for it. Every man capable of bearing arms should at once step forward and fill up these regiments, even though it be at the sacrifice of business, of interest, of family ties; it must be done. If we want a government we must be willing to sustain it. There is but one alternative; it must be sustained or it will be destroyed, and if any one has made up his mind that subjugation by our enemies is preferable to sustaining the government, he only has got an excuse for staying at home. The ranks of the enemy are filled up in good part from drafting and compulsion. Let it not be said that the free men of the north have to be forced to the performance of a duty of such manifest justice and of so vast importance.

Colonel of the Ellsworth Regiment.

Capt. Hayward, a well-known disciplinarian, and formerly connected with the United States Army, having served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, has consented to accept the office of Colonel of the Ellsworth regiment, in New York State.

Stamper from Tennessee.

Tennessee are leaving that state in great numbers rather than take the oath of allegiance to the government of the southern confederacy.

Threat of Gen. Beauregard.

A letter has been received in the Rapids parish from Gen. Beauregard, in which he says: "We hope before long to make the enemy pay for all the depredations they have committed on our soil."

A Plain Statement of the Pay, Rations, Clothing and Bounties given by Law to Volunteers.

As inquiries are incessantly made about the actual provisions of law, as modified by the present congress, prescribing the pay, etc., of our volunteer army, we have prepared the following statement from official sources. The actual bounty given is one hundred dollars to all volunteers alike:

- Monthly pay of privates in the army and volunteer service..... \$13
- Clothing of same, two full suits, or commuted at \$3.50 per month.
- RATIONS—DAILY.
- 34 pounds of beef or bacon, or 1 1/2 pound of fresh or salt beef;
- 22 ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of pilot bread.
- RATIONS TO 100 MEN DAILY.
- 8 quarts of beer, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, besides one pound of potatoes, three times a week to each man or a substitute therefor.
- 10 pounds of coffee.
- 15 pounds of sugar.
- 4 quarts of vinegar.
- 15 pounds of adamantine candles.
- 4 pounds of soap, and
- 2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

Rations may be commuted at 40 cents per day when stationed in cities or where there is no opportunity of messing, or when in regular camp at the cost of the rations.

BOUNTIES.—One hundred dollars is paid to every volunteer who shall have served two years, or who shall have served during the war, if sooner ended.

The widow or other heirs of such as die in the service, or are killed, receive \$100, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances.

To settle controversy, the acts and sections of acts of congress providing the above are given below. They are taken from the officially published book containing the laws of the late session of congress:

ACT TO INCREASE THE PAY OF THE PRIVATE IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND OF THE VOLUNTEER IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers in the service of the United States, be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

Approved August 6, 1861.

Extracts from "An act to authorize the employment of Volunteers," &c. Approved July 22, 1861.

Sec. 1. Be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army; Provided, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer of cavalry, shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents a day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall have become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied.

Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician or artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer twenty-five cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment, and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed, or be killed, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portion of his pay as he may require.

Approved, July 22, 1861.

Extract from "An act providing for the better organization of the Military Establishment," approved August 3, 1861.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the army rank be increased as follows, viz: twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable in place of salt meat; honey or rice or hominy shall be issued in the proportions now provided by the regulations, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of ten may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer; Provided, That after the present insurrection shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

STATE LAWS IN RELATION TO VOLUNTEERS.

The following is a statement of the legislation relating to exemptions, assistance and payments to volunteers in Wisconsin:

Chap. 309 of the general laws of 1861:

Persons enrolling themselves in military companies of this state, are exempt from all civil process and proceedings while they are in the service of the United States.

AN ACT to provide for the aid of volunteers in the service of the United States or of this state.

Section 1. The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates mustered into the service of the United States or of this state, in pursuance of any law of this state, shall receive from the time of being so mustered, in addition to the pay provided for like non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army of the United States, the sum of five dollars per month to all volunteers whose families dependent on them for their support.

Sec. 2. The aid and pay provided in section one of this act, shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the state treasury, and the amount there accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall be used and appropriated by the state treasurer to pay such orders as may be drawn on him, in accordance with law for the support and maintenance of the family of such soldier; but if the pay so accumulated to the credit of any soldier, shall not be drawn from the treasury on such order,

it shall be paid to such soldier or his legal representative at the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 3. Upon the presentation to the secretary of state of an order of the wife or person having charge of the family of any soldier mustered into the service of this state or the United States, under the provisions of the laws of this state, upon which shall be a certificate of a justice of the peace of the town in which such soldier shall reside, stating that the person drawing the order is the wife or the person having charge of the family of such soldier, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant upon the war fund in the state treasury for the amount of said order, and the state treasurer shall pay the same on presentation: Provided, That amount shall stand to the credit of such soldier on the books in the treasurer's office.

According to section 8, chapter 13 of the general laws of this state, passed at the extra session, payment of wages to soldiers by the state shall be in coin.

To be Looked Into.—Is it true, as some allege, that there is a society of the Knights of the Golden Circle—a secret conspiracy for the overthrow of the government—in this city?

We have heard repeatedly from those who pretend to know, that a branch of this execrable organization was some weeks ago formed here by southern emissaries, and is now in full blast, though the list of its membership is small.

Will the government's police look into this matter? and if such a society of secessionists exists here, let its members be exposed to the light of day. Organized treason cannot be tolerated in the city of Chicago.—Chicago Journal.

This subject will bear looking into all over the country. There are men, or those who have the forms of men, who are Tories, in every community. That there were traitors in the days of the revolution has been a marvel to the readers of American history, but since we find in the north sympathizers with this most causeless rebellion, we wonder no longer. So much despised are these creatures that they naturally seek the society of fellow traitors, and they just as naturally keep their associations secret; the Knights of the Golden Circle is a society just suited to their designs and wants, and will be found wherever there are traitors. Look out for them.

The Wisconsin Sixth in Luck.—By a letter in the Madison Journal, we observe that the Wisconsin sixth have had their old altered guns taken away from them, and have received Belgian rifles in place of them. This is one of the best arms in use, carrying a ball of the Minie description about 1,000 yards.

A GALLANT SOLDIER.—Capt. Strong, who so narrowly escaped death from the rebels near the Chain Bridge, commands the 9th City Rifles, of Racine. He is a gallant soldier, and as humane as he is brave. We are not personally acquainted with him, but we read his letter to the friends of Marion P. Humes, of the town of Janesville, who was a private in his company and was killed at Bull's Run. We were then satisfied that he was a true man, faithful and kind to his men, as he has proved himself courageous in action. The second regiment may well be proud of him.

New Hampshire is just sending forward her third regiment. The fourth is nearly ready, and recruiting for the fifth is progressing. Maine is now preparing to send her eighth regiment, and the ninth is in a good state of forwardness.

There is a sharp competition going on between the three trunk lines on westward bound business. The New York Central and Erie companies commenced cutting some time ago on the Boston rates by water, and now the Pennsylvania Central joins in the fight. First class freight to Chicago is reduced from \$1.45 to 75 cents.

Gen. McClellan was born in Pomfret, Conn., and not in Woodstock—the neighboring town—whichever, however, is a good locality to be born in. Putnam's celebrated wolf-dog is in Pomfret.

Gov. Randall will not be a candidate for Re-Election.—The following note from Gov. Randall may somewhat diminish the solicitude felt by some of the gentlemen who are ambitious of serving their country in an official capacity:

Executive Office, P. M., Madison, Sept. 7th, 1861.

Editors JOURNAL—GENTLEMEN: From what I hear, and from letters I am constantly receiving, I find there is much speculation as to whether I desire a reelection to the office which I now hold. In order to set the question finally at rest, I state now, what I have stated privately before, and what I determined upon several months ago, that I shall not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for reelection to this office. I am entirely indifferent about who my successor shall be, so he is a good man, true to the constitution and Union, and a man who holds the preservation of our government of more importance than the success of individuals or of parties.

Very truly yours,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Up to the date of Gov. Randall's appointment as Minister to Rome, notwithstanding the clamor of some disappointed applicants for favors and some personal enemies, it was undoubtedly the feeling of the masses of the people throughout the state, that he should be re-elected. His withdrawal leaves the field open to new men, and complicates political matters in the state by bringing forward a number of candidates each backed by considerable popular strength.—Madison Journal.

All in a Net Shrink.—The Cincinnati Commercial says, "the men from whom we have heard the loudest praises of Fremont's proclamation are Democrats and Kentuckians. They say it is all right. It don't free anybody's negroes but those of traitors, and are we to suppose that a General is to take care of an enemy's negroes for him? General Fremont has simply refused to enter into the negro trade. As the shortest way of managing contraband negroes, he turns them loose to shift for themselves. He don't undertake to sell them for the benefit of the United States, or to feed them at the government expense. If this is 'radical' it is a case of common sense."

Southern papers state that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been ordered to report for duty with the army of the Potomac. Gen. R. H. Anderson succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

A Missouri paper recently informed its readers that the "wife of Gen. Gasconade county in 1860 was 25,000 gals." The next paper corrected the error by putting "wine" in the place of wine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 12 P. M.

At daylight this morning as the relief guard of a regiment stationed near Hunter's Chapel were going their round they were fired on from a concealed enemy.

At sunrise two companies were sent to make a reconnaissance and discovered that the Confederates at Ball's Crossing, one and a half miles distant, had thrown forward two regiments during the night, which were now posted along a little creek in the woods near Hunter's Chapel.

They have four brass howitzers, drawn by men, but no other artillery. They are digging rifle pits west of the Chapel. This is the nearest approach of the enemy, being five miles from the President's House.

A dispatch from the Chain Bridge says Capt. Strong, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment, had a narrow escape yesterday morning.—He was on picket duty three miles in front of our lines, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge. Being mounted and in advance of his men, he was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six secessionists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance to the rear, they demanded his pistols. "Thinking this his only chance of escape," he drew a revolver, fired and shot two of his captors. Then putting spurs to his horse, he started for camp on a full run. The remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his canteen, another through his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless, he made his escape, and is now in camp, ready again to enter upon his duty. Capt. Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

Yesterday J. H. Gordon, the rebel leader of the lower house of the Maryland legislature, who was arrested some days since at the Kelly House, was released from custody. He took an oath of allegiance to the government to support the constitution of the United States in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give, by letter or otherwise, any aid or information to its enemies.

The accounts of Robt. J. Scott, late consul at Rio de Janeiro, are now before the fifth auditor for examination. His successor, Mr. Parsons, writes that he found the consulate swept of everything of value.—Scott even took eight hundred dollars of funds for the relief of the seamen.

Brig. General Buel, of California has arrived, and will soon be assigned a command.

Baron E. Vegesack, a Swedish officer, who distinguished himself in the war of Schleswig Holstein, has offered his sword to the government. He brings letters from the King of Sweden, recommending him to its favorable consideration.

Enquiries at the government departments have elicited only the fact that the government is not in possession of any reliable information of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is thought that if such was the fact, certain information would have reached this city via Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the report.

Honors, Mo., Sept. 7.

The following additional names of the killed and wounded at Little Platte Bridge, are taken from the St. Joseph Journal of the 4th:

Dr. Horton, Atchison; P. M. Barland, Kansas City; C. Ford, West Liberty, Iowa; Mr. Lockwood, St. Joseph; Capt. Davis, 2d Kansas regiment; Mr. Martin, severely injured; J. W. Parker, T. C. Edwards, Mr. Deutermann, all of St. Joe, and C. Carpenter, U. S. A., slightly wounded. A man and woman known to be killed, yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Iowa and Kansas, are not yet identified. There are not less than sixty wounded with broken limbs, bruised and crushed bodies, all of whom are being well cared for.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

I have just returned from a circuit of our outposts across the Potomac, from the Chain Bridge to Bailey's Cross-Roads. All was quiet.

Divine service was held in the camps of both armies.

General McClellan went up in Professor Lowe's balloon, yesterday, to a very great height.

A balloon reconnaissance today showed the Confederate camps at Manassas distinctly. The enemy are in full force there—also, at Centerville, Fairfax, above the Chain Bridge, and in three columns this side of Fairfax. There is every indication of a speedy attack on the Chain Bridge.

The dress parades of regiments in Washington this evening indicate great improvement in battalion movements.

The government arrangements for clothing and arming the newly arrived regiments work admirably.

The health of the troops is universally good.

Rebel flags have been flying on Munson's Hill all day, and two parades have been made—morning and evening—by three regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The Russian Minister had an audience with the President on Saturday, and read him a letter from his government on American affairs, regretting present difficulties, and saying that it is animated by a most friendly feeling towards the American Union. The letter is signed by Gortschakoff.

New York, Sept. 8.

The Tribune's Washington special says a court-martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offenses.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.

A passenger by the Pacific train says that the Post Master from Osceola arrived at Jefferson City last evening, and reports a fight near Fort Scott between Montgomery and Rains in which the latter was completely routed, and Rains taken prisoner.—The report says that Montgomery drew the rebel force into an ambush.

There were several arrivals from Springfield last night. Among them was Colonel Mitchell of the Second Kansas Regiment.—He has pretty much recovered from his wounds.

The reports of McCulloch's departure for Arkansas, with the larger part of his forces, are confirmed. There are but about eight hundred men at Springfield. They are decimating the whole country.

General Price is at Osceola. His force is not stated. The Post Master above referred to received his walking papers from him. Price had admitted in his presence the possibility of Rains' defeat, but said he would not believe it until he had received more authentic reports.

Among the arrivals last evening, was Captain Murphy, of Lion Creek, who on Tuesday last was robbed of \$110,000 worth of property by Price's force.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 7.

About a hundred and twenty-five of the wounded in the hospital in this place were discharged to-day, and will leave for home as soon as the ambulances sent from Holla arrive here. The remainder of the wounded in the hospital are doing well.

At the same time, a number of the rebels wounded have been sent to Bentonville, a few miles below the Arkansas line, and their surgeons informed me that the typhoid fever has broken out in their hospitals, and their deaths amount to 15 or 20 per day.

Gen. McCulloch is reported to be at Mt. Vernon, recruiting and organizing for a bold and vigorous effort northward.

There are various rumors about Price and Rains having taken Fort Scott, defeated Col. Montgomery and captured all his stores, arms, &c., and taken nearly all his command, himself among the rest, as prisoners; but they need confirmation.

Gov. Jackson, with his body guard, arrived here to-day, but his future movements are unknown.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.

Mr. Murphy, member of the firm of Torrey & Co., of Lion Creek, came on today, now in this city, received advice last night that their store was robbed on Thursday by a band of 150 secessionists headed by a preacher named Johnson, of Lane's River, and property to the amount of \$110,000 carried off. Col. McClung, another member of the firm, is at Jefferson City in command of a regiment of United States troops. The firm also has two steamers running on the Osage River, one of which the robbers seized; but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thought they will destroy her.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 8.—2 P. M.

Gen. Smith arrived here last night, and is in command of this post. Several regiments arrived last night, and a large force is now stationed here.

About \$18,000 worth of flour, provisions and goods were seized at the depot. Among the goods are sixty bolts of army cloth. The books of the freight depot show that from one to five car loads of flour and as many of bacon have gone south every day for the last two months. The town is carefully guarded, and a surprise by the enemy is impossible.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Cairo, Sept. 8, 1861.

Heavy firing was heard this morning down the Mississippi. At 10 o'clock the gunboat Connecticut returned from below. She exchanged a number of shots at long range with two batteries and two gunboats three miles this side of Columbus, with the object to find out the position and force of the batteries. No harm was done.

Col. Ross and Col. Hecker's regiments arrived to-day from Cape Girardeau, and were posted a mile below Cairo on the Kentucky shore. A large force is now there throwing up breastworks.

Two rebel gunboats were reported two miles below. The Connecticut goes in the stream all the afternoon, guarding the two regiments in Kentucky. The rebels disappeared in an hour or two.

Great interest is felt here in the building of the fort in Kentucky.

All is quiet at Cairo and Bird's Point. The heavy guns came down from Cape Girardeau to-day, and are for the present stationed at Bird's Point.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.

Last night our city was again the scene of a most brutal and disgraceful mob, resulting in the lynching of a black man. About 12 o'clock a crowd of men from the third ward, mostly Irish, broke open the jail, taking therefrom a colored man named Clark, confined there on a charge of stabbing a man named Darby Carney, Friday evening last. The victim was beaten until he retained little resemblance of a man, dragged through the streets and finally hung to a pile driver on Buffalo street.

Carney died just as the rioters started on their mission. Great excitement in the city to-night. The jail is guarded by military to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following are the results of careful and extended observations on the Virginia side of the Potomac:

A new and formidable battery has been discovered commanding the Lee-hang turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. The firing of shots by the Confederates, disclosed this battery to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance, no demonstrations were discernable, nor any large body of troops seen. Men were employed in the fortifications to day at daybreak.

This morning our pickets advanced one mile further into Virginia. The Confederates retreated before them from the direction of Arlington.

Last Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls, at a body of our troops on the Maryland side, and wounded four men. They attempted to ford the river, constructing temporary bridges with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania 7th, and a number of them killed. The Confederates then retreated from view, carrying with them their battery.

Gen. McClellan made a balloon ascension with Prof. Lowe, and occupied two hours in reconnaissance.

The President has pardoned A. J. Clark, who has served two years in the Wisconsin penitentiary, having been convicted of forging land warrants.

No passes whatever were issued to day to cross the Potomac.

The Vermont soldier, ordered to be shot to-morrow for the crime of sleeping on his post, will be reprieved.

The Times' correspondent says Gen. Fremont's proclamation declaring the slaves of the Missouri rebels to be free, was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advice from the authorities here, or consultation with them upon the subject. It struck the entire cabinet and the President with utter amazement. The matter was fully discussed, when it was unanimously determined that the proclamation was just the right thing, made at just the right time, exactly in the right manner, and by the right man.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

The steamer Harriet Lane, Commander Fanne, arrived at the navy yard yesterday afternoon. She will undergo repairs.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry of New York, under Col. Harpatic, were thrown from the track of the North Central railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed, and several wounded—three mortally. The engineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to the city, where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some of the soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.

Steamers to-day bring the following cheering intelligence from Washington: It is retrograde movement of Beauregard. It is well understood that he must capture Washington or his army will be captured. The withdrawal of troops to the adjacent states.

We have no authentic information of Jeff Davis' death.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.

Gov. Curtin and staff left to visit the camps of the Pennsylvania reserves at

Washington to-day, to present the flags ordered by an act of the legislature.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 9.

The ship Africa, Liverpool August 31st, arrived in Queenstown Sept. 1st, just arrived off Cape Race this morning, and was loaded by the news of the associated press. Her dates are six days later.

Liverpool breadstuffs quiet but firm, provisions tending downward. Consols 92 1/2.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.

G. S. Bowne, of Key West, Florida, was arrested at Cooperstown last evening, on the charge of treason. Large numbers of letters were found on him from the south, and papers of an important character. After the arrest an effort was made to rescue the prisoner by his friends. The resolute behavior of the officers prevented the accomplishment of their purpose. The officers will leave with their prisoner for Fort LaFayette.

The Markets.











# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

City	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	12:30 A.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
Way	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	3:50 P.M.
Oshkosh and way	3:25 P.M.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	3:50 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien	10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Monroe	10:30 A.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bellevue	4:00 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	8:40 A.M.
Grand mail from Milwaukee to Madison and Sylvester	departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Friday at 8 P.M.		
Grand mail from Milwaukee to Janesville	arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held:

At **EMERALD GROVE, TUESDAY EVENING**, (Sept. 10th), at 7 o'clock.

At **La Prairie**, at the school house south of Sinclair's, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

At **Avon village**, on **TUESDAY**, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At **Wilder's School House**, in the town of Porter, on **THURSDAY** next, at one o'clock P. M.

At **Johnstown**, on **THURSDAY EVENING**, at the Congregational Church.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

## The New Regiment.

The regiment now being enlisted so rapidly in this part of the state, will be formed from volunteers from Rock and Green counties. We understand that the patriotic people of Green desire to unite with us in the arrangement, and to this our people cordially respond. It will, therefore, be known as a regiment from these two counties, and we cannot doubt that there will be a perfect union in purpose among those who are engaged in forwarding this movement. Measures are already in progress in Green county to procure the enlistment of volunteers and to raise means for this purpose. Let the good work go on as it has begun, and within the next ten days we shall have the pleasure of witnessing in camp an entire regiment from these two noble counties. Green and Rock can do this in a manner highly creditable to themselves if they put shoulders to the wheel and work vigorously for a short time. Let us try, friends, and see what we can do by united action.

**PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.**—There was a large audience at the court room on Saturday evening to witness the presentation of swords to Capt. Britton and Lieut. King, of the Fire Zouaves. The presentation was made on behalf of the Fire Department by Judge Armstrong, whose speech, we believe, has been solicited for publication, and was responded to by C. G. Williams, Esq. The whole proceedings were of a highly gratifying character. The recipients of these appropriate testimonials are worthy to wear the beautiful swords presented to them by their fellow citizens, while the latter take pride in making the gift to officers whom they esteem so highly.

**WAR MEETING IN CENTER.**—Saturday evening last a large war meeting of the people of the town of Center, in this county, convened at Crook's school house. The house was packed to its utmost capacity. Capt. Couch and company were there with their soul-stirring music. Many came who could not get admission into the house. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Sheriff Putnam, Rev. Mr. Stow and H. N. Comstock.

Mr. Crow was chairman and W. A. Norton secretary. Eighty dollars were subscribed, and five new volunteers were obtained, up to the time our informant left.

The **Janesville Jockey Club** will meet at the Hyatt House Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The members of the Club are requested to be present.

G. S. STRASSBERGER, Sec'y.  
PLATT ECKLESIMER, Treasurer.

**MEETING AT ORFORDVILLE.**—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Orfordville on Saturday afternoon. Messrs. Mitchell, Casaday and Burgess of this city made speeches. A committee was appointed to raise money and procure recruits. Capt. Bigney has united his company with Lieut. Randall of Avon, and will go into quarters this week. Orfordville and vicinity deserve credit for their efforts to procure enlistment of volunteers.

**FOUR.**—A ladies' shoe. Enquire at the American House.

**FIRE ZOUAVES.**—If there are any persons wishing to join a company that is now in camp and desirous to get into the service immediately, they will report themselves at the recruiting office of the company at Ben. Bornebeit's store, to-morrow morning, as a detachment of the company will leave for Camp Randall at 11 o'clock, to join the company there. The members receive their uniforms and camp equipment as soon as they arrive in camp. None but able bodied men need apply. A recruiting officer for the company will be found at the above named store, until the company is filled to one hundred and one men.

W. B. BRITTON, Captain.

**THE JANESVILLE CITY ZOUAVES.**—This company was sworn into the service of the government this morning by Judge Noggle. We learn that 34 took the oath, and the number will soon be made up to a full company. This company is composed mostly if not entirely of quite young men, but if they have the fortune to come into action, they will not be found wanting in the least in courage and intrepidity.

**THE CHURCH MILITANT.**—The Prescott Transcript says that Rev. N. McLeod, of that place, is about raising a company for the war.

The Grant County Herald says, Rev. Mr. Palmer, the Methodist clergyman now stationed at Lancaster, is enlisting a company. It was expected the company would be sufficiently full by the close of this week to be taken into the service of the state.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin of Saturday.

## Bloody Affray Last Night.

Last evening about half past 7 o'clock, a couple of girls were passing along the street near the corner of Michigan and Milwaukee streets, when a couple of negroes brushed up against them, with the evident intention of insulting them. Just at the time, a well-known character in the lower part of the city, an Irishman named Darby Carney, and another Irishman named John Brady, were on the sidewalk near to where the insult was given to the girls, and witnessed the conduct of the negroes. They remonstrated with the negroes, and showed a disposition to take the part of the girls, and if necessary, to fight for them. The negroes were saucy and answered back, remarking, "We know you, Darby Carney, and we are as good as any d— Irishman, anytime, or any Yankee either!" and other abusive remarks similar to the above. A few words passed between them in that way, when the negroes stabbed Darby a little above the abdomen, cutting a fearful gash, and also stabbed Brady on one of his shoulders, also cutting him badly. The two men then ran up against a lamp-post, an Englishman named John Ellis, who showed them away from him, when they stabbed him also, cutting a pretty bad wound in his breast. They ran toward East Water street, and for the time escaped.

Darby was in a dangerous condition all last night, and this morning his chances for life were about even. Brady was delirious nearly all night, from the loss of blood. He hails from Muskego, some ten or fifteen miles from this city, and has a brother here in the employ of the gas company. He and Ellis are badly cut, but are not in a dangerous condition.

This morning early, two negroes, named Clark and Shelton, were arrested by the police, and are believed to be the guilty parties.

The most of the affray was witnessed by an aged lady who lived on the corner where it happened, but she was too much excited to give much of an alarm, and the negroes had plenty of time to escape. They were undoubtedly in liquor, and ready for almost any desperate adventure.

Two of those stabbed were possibly somewhat in liquor, as Darby has, from time to time, been drinking a great deal of late. He was taken home a block distant from the scene of the affray, and a physician called. At one time last night some of his entrails protruded from the gash. Brady wandered off after being stabbed, and a couple of hours later, after being examined by H. A. Sweet, in Detroit street, between Jefferson and Milwaukee. Brady had just come from towards the marsh, and his shoulders and one of his shirt sleeves were very bloody. His clothes were rather muddy, showing that he had been lying down. Mr. Sweet took him to a house near by and had his wound dressed, and then him put to bed.

The fellow countrymen of Carney and Brady were very much excited, and gathered about the house of a negro in the Third ward, in large numbers last night, evening, suspecting that the affray might be harbored inside. But it was soon ascertained that the negroes were not inside, the police having searched the house, when the crowd dispersed.

**LATER.**  
The man Clark, who is arrested, is named Marshall Clark, a son of Mr. Clark, the barber, in Spring street. He is said to be, when sober, an inoffensive man, but when drunk, is said to be of rather an ugly disposition. The other man is named James Shelton, and will be remembered by many as having been a waiter at Anderson's confectionery saloon. He is said to have generally been of a quiet, orderly disposition, and to us he has always seemed like a gentlemanly fellow. He was probably a little in liquor, although we understand he hardly ever drinks anything. He was boarding with Brown, who went to the war with the 1st regiment, as servant of Col. Shawcross.

After the affray, Clark and Shelton went into the circus, together, and they are known to have left the fair grounds together about 6 o'clock, so there can be no mistake about their having been together at the time of the affray.

Since the above was written, we learn that Darby Carney was in a dangerous condition this noon, and his friends thought he could not live. We understand that the two negroes arrested have confessed the deed, but say they were drunk, and committed the act while fighting with the men.

## War Meeting in Harmony.

**HARMONY, Sept. 7th, 1861.**  
According to notice, a meeting was held at the Harmony school house, to see what could be done in furthering the organization of a Rock County Regiment.

George Wilbur was chosen chairman, and Peter Schmitz, secretary.

Mr. Joseph A. Sleeper being present, was invited to make some remarks and state the object of the meeting, which he did; and some others of the meeting, showed the necessity of having men to come forward at once and offer their service to the country.

A committee was appointed to procure recruits, consisting of Lieut. D. E. Stevens, J. Van Kirk and Erastus Green, and by a unanimous vote, the chairman of the meeting was added to the committee.

The following persons came forward and gave their names, and will enlist in some of the companies now forming:—Lieut. D. E. Stevens, Nelson Cole, Leander Miller, Clark Miller, James Wilkes and Israel Young.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE WILBUR, Chairman.

PETER SCHMITZ, Secretary.

## MILITARY ITEMS.—La Crosse Artillery Company, Capt. Foster, reports full to 150 men.

Orders are issued requiring all persons whose companies have been accepted for artillery service, and all who have been authorized to recruit for such service, to report in detail by September 10th.

Captain T. H. Green, of Fond du Lac, reports 52 men enlisted for Company "I," 1st regiment. They are ordered to be placed at board, &c.

Seventy five men are sworn in the Racine county volunteers, and they are ordered to be placed at board.

Lieut. H. M. Whitteley reports 50 men enlisted at Mineral Point, and they are ordered to be placed at board, &c.

Dr. Henry Palmer, of this city, is commissioned as surgeon of the 7th regiment.

**PANORAMA OF THE WAR.**—This is the opening night for the Grand Panorama of the War, at Lappin's Halls. Fine pictures, good music and lots of fun are promised us this evening, and we expect to see Lappin's Hall crowded. These pictures were painted from sketches made for this express purpose, and are highly spoken of wherever they have been exhibited.

## Janesville Fire Zouaves.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, has received its tents and camp equipment. The members have received their uniforms entire: some twenty-five more men are needed to fill the company to the required number. For the purpose of getting the men in a recruiting office, for this company, will be found at the Clothing Store of B. Bornebeit until the required number is obtained.

WM. B. BRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 5th, 1861. sep5dtf

## War Meeting at Shopiere.

The meeting at Shopiere Saturday evening, was well attended. Messrs. Sloan and Treat from this city were present. A committee to canvass the town was appointed, and a general interest in the formation of a regiment in Rock and Green counties manifested. We have no doubt that there are enough true and patriotic men in the town of Turtle who will see that Turtle is not behind her sister towns in pushing forward this good work.

**FOUND.**—A note has been left at this office for an owner. The amount is worth looking after.

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at **BUMP GRAY,** GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were again fair to-day and prices moderately firm. Saturday's closing figures, being 62 1/2¢ for milling and 55¢ for shipping. Sales in all amounted to 4000 bushels. Receipts of coarse grain light and market unchanged.

We make prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 62 1/2¢; fair to good dry shipping 60 1/2¢; rejected 58 1/2¢.

CORN—15 1/2¢ per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14 1/2¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—dull at 14 1/2¢ per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 30 1/2¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull sale at 15 1/2¢ per 60 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.40 1/2¢ per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 25 1/2¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2¢ to 11¢ to choice yield.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 15¢ for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—Green, 2 1/2¢; Dry, 5¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2¢, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 15¢; chickens, 5¢.

SHEEP PELTS—range from 30¢ to 60¢ each.

## GREAT REDUCTION

### The Prices

### SINGER & CO.'S

### STANDARD MACHINES,

Well known to be the best for

### Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90.

**Reduced to \$70.**

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100.

**Reduced to \$75.**

Singer's Letter A Machine,

IS the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and for Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with Hemmer,) and beautifully ornamented,

**FIFTY DOLLARS.**

The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

No. 3 machine are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

## LEATHER WORK,

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., they are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take and stitch the largest sized harness. There is scarcely any part of a Trimmer's stitching that cannot be better done with them than by hand, so too the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 24 inches long, and six inches wide, and is made of the best quality of material. The large machines work as small ones.

We would call your attention to the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes, who can get the principles of the standard machines, making like them, the interlock stitch, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

Hemming Ganges, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would want all persons using our machines not to buy any others. They are not needles and of the same quality, at higher price than we charge for the best. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the

## GENUINE ARTICLE.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in postage stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that the goods be sent to the right place, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their size, price, working capacities, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending to us, or any of our Branch Offices for a copy of

**L. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE,**

which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper. It will be sent gratis.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with the two-fold view of benefiting the public and ourselves. The public have been swayed by spurious machines made in imitation of ours. The metal in them from the iron and steel is of the poorest quality, and their makers have not the means to keep them well. They are hid away in secret places, where it would be impossible to have the proper mechanical appliances. It is only by using a great deal of money, and having extensive manufacturing establishments, that good machines can be made at moderate prices. The best designed machines, Italy Made, are always liable to get out of order, and are sure to cost considerable money to keep them in repair. The qualities to be looked for in a machine are: certainty of correct action at all rates of speed, simplicity of construction, great durability, great capacity of operation, with the least labor. Machines to combine these essential qualities, must be made of the best metal and finished up by good workmen. We have the ways and means, and a grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers will find that those having the above qualities not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but last long in the finest possible working order. Our machines, if made by us, will carry more money with them than any others, whether in imitation of ours or not. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine on a gift.

## Local Agents Wanted.

**L. M. SINGER & CO.,** 435 Broadway, New York.

**Chicago Office,** - 50 Clark Street.

**Milwaukee Office,** - 17 Newhall House.

## LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. E. G. GREEN, : : : Beloit.

Mr. W. W. ADAMS, : : : Janesville.

sep5dtf

## TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE

### ROCK COUNTY.

### GREAT ANNUAL SALE

### SPRING AND SUMMER

### DRY GOODS!

### BOOTS AND SHOES,

### Hats and Caps,

### MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.,

### McKey & Bro's.

ON the first day of August in every year it is usual for us to go up our clothing select for the season, and having been induced to purchase very largely owing to the low price of imported goods in the early part of the summer, it will be necessary for us to retire to make room for our fall purchases, to dispose of at least within the next

### THIRTY DAYS.

The experience of last years has satisfied us that such an amount can be sold, if goods are offered at such prices as we have named.

Ten cases of last Summer's Laces, at 12 1/2¢ each, now only 10¢ each.

All our best French Laces, sold at 15¢ each, now only 12 1/2¢.

Our best English and French Organs, cost of importation 50¢, and sold by us at 57 1/2¢.

Five cases of Mottled Modene, sold by us at 18 1/2¢, now only 12 1/2¢.

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The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, HOLT, BROWN & WILCOX, IN LAMPS' BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE. CHARLES ROSE, MANAGER. DANIEL WILCOX, EDITOR.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad space and duration, and Rate per square.

Business Directory. KNOWN & JACKSON, Attorneys at Law, Hyattsville, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WILSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

NOANEWELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stationery, Lamps, etc., 215 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

S. P. HILL, M. D., Homoeopath and Surgeon, Office at corner of Main and Second Sts., Janesville, Wis.

J. W. PARKER, Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main St.

M. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office over Ames & Co's Bookstore, West Main St., Janesville, Wis.

WILLIAM MERRILL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappa's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

L. DE & CO., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams' 5 story block, East Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D., Homoeopath and Surgeon, Office at corner of Main and Second Sts., Janesville, Wis.

DR. F. E. ENDLETON, Dentist, Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms over corner of Main and Second Sts., Janesville, Wis.

SARAFORD, HUDSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTENSON, Attorney at Law, Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Ames to Hyattsville Office.

ELDRIDGE & FEARE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers' block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

DR. J. POLSON, Dentist, Office at the New England Hotel, Janesville, Wis.

I. O. O. F., Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappa's Block on Wednesday Evening of each week.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappa's block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts of Title and other Money.

NEW YORK CASH STORE, M. O. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the lowest cash prices.

W. ROBINSON, Architect, Designs plans for all public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, builders' contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappa's block.

J. M. HAY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Also continues to receive claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected patent cases; also to examination and patent litigation. Office Main building, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville, Wis.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES, CAN be seen at a few doors east of the Post Office, M. Superiority. These Machines have proved the value of those here before offered to the public from the fact that they are the only ones that are the best of the kind. They are the only ones that are the best of the kind. They are the only ones that are the best of the kind.

UNION IS THE MOTTO. Price & Co's Paving Mills. ARE called the Best Mills in the State to say the least. They are the best of the kind. They are the best of the kind. They are the best of the kind.

IMPROVED KIN, got up in the best style and workmanship, separating the one from the other and cleaning each wheel of every variety. We have on hand at all times a first rate mill that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Repairing, done on short notice on reasonable terms. orders directed to Price & Co, Janesville, will be promptly attended to. Factory on the stage road to Mifflin, 1/2 miles northwest from Janesville.

Received this Day, A Gold Piece, a very large supply of the treated Gold Piece, a very large supply of the treated Gold Piece, a very large supply of the treated Gold Piece.

Sabbath School Library, CUNNING BOOKS, CLASS BOOKS, &c. A very large supply of the treated Gold Piece, a very large supply of the treated Gold Piece, a very large supply of the treated Gold Piece.

To Masons! To let a job of Brick Work. MCKEY & J. DELIVERED to any part of the city, and at a very low price. MCKEY & J.

Dry Wood for Sale! DELIVERED to any part of the city, and at a very low price. MCKEY & J.

WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE, DELIVERED to any part of the city, and at a very low price. MCKEY & J.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE. We the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas. At various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time here stated:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Cost, and Time Worn.

We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same sort," and invite a trial by those who have worn them to the quality of our work.

A General Stock of every article of BOOTS AND SHOES kept constantly on hand. HEMMING & THOMAS, Janesville, Oct. 13th, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GLASSWARE! A Large Assortment of all kinds of

WHEELLOCK'S, CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserves and Fruit Dishes, and all kinds of

TABLE GLASSWARE. TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED LANTERNS, LAMPS, &c. ALL KINDS OF BLOWN GLASS

Fruit Jars! that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, requiring no cork or wax whatever. GOODS SOLD CHEAP. September, 11th, 1861.

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839. S. T. SUIIT

KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON WHISKEY, DISTILLERIES!

ADDRESS S. T. SUIIT, DISTILLER, Jefferson County, Kentucky.

MANUFACTORY, 845 Washington St., cor. Franklin St., NEW YORK.

SOLD BY F. S. BLEDDE, at Janesville, Wis.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT. PROSPECTUS FOR 1861. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR Getting up Clubs.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly! The Democrat will continue to be a faithful advocate of the principles of the republic.

THE DEMOCRAT'S CHARACTER. The important interest is under the management of one thoroughly familiar with commercial affairs, and we pledge our honor that the paper will always be the true index of trade here, while it furnishes daily more commercial news than any other paper in Missouri.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR. THE TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, at \$1.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its kind in the west. It is especially valuable to River and Railroad Merchants. It contains the complete Commercial News and Telegraphic news of each daily issue, besides all the interesting news matter and editorial of the daily.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. \$5.00 per annum, \$1.00 per copy. Tri-Weekly, Five copies for \$1.00; ten copies for \$2.00; twenty copies for \$4.00; fifty copies for \$10.00. It is not required that all of a club shall be sent to one address; the number may be sent to different offices, and the subscription may commence at any time.

Now is time to subscribe. Papers will be continued ONE WEEK ONLY after expiration of subscription. MCKEY & HUBBARD, Proprietors.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS! FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cigar Holders, &c.

FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE Jewelry Store OF

WEBB & LEE, Which have been selected with the GREATEST CARE

direct from the IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles. WEBB & LEE, Lappa's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS, EMPIRE DRUG STORE, ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, SUGGESTIONS TO Holden, Kemp & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Holden, Kemp & Co., 1845. East Indian, European & American Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians' Glass Ware, Wares and Equipment for Medical purposes, Great Variety of Patent Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited. TALLMAN & COLLINS, dec12dwit

WE WILL MANUFACTURE AND DEALER, WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

Kit Carson Coming. I met to-day an intelligent Englishman who is on his way back to his native place after ten years absence among the Indians on our western frontiers.

During all this time he has been engaged in trapping, hunting, and all the adventurous avocations of the pioneer. For the last three years he has been the friend and companion of Kit Carson, whose fame as a hunter and explorer is world-wide, and consequently has laid up a store of incidents connected with their adventures in the west.

At the time he left Salt Lake City, Kit Carson was busily engaged in raising a corps of mounted rangers, composed not of half breeds or savages, but of shrewd practical trappers like himself, who have spent their lives on the prairie, and know of no enjoyment but that which comes from wild adventure and vicissitude. With these Carson purposes coming eastward and offering his services to the federal government. He selects his men himself, and accepts of none unless qualified by long years of experience on the plains. They will be mounted on the same Mexican mustangs, and will be armed to the teeth with Colt's revolvers, bowie knives and Sharpe's rifles. At the time of my informant's departure Carson had already one hundred and fifty men, but seemed unwilling to depart until a larger number should have been raised. The value of such a corps cannot be overrated, for our grand army need the aid of crack rifle-shots to act as scouts. I presume Gen. Fremont will claim the services of Carson and his men, for he will, doubtless, advert to the time when he crossed the plains, and became acquainted with the sterling qualities of Kit Carson.

"SWEAR HIM AND LET HIM GO." The best piece of satire upon the leniency observed by the authorities in western Virginia, in reference to rebels found committing depredations, is in the shape of a story which is told, we believe, by Gov. Pierpont. As the story goes, some of the soldiers in Gen. Cox's camp, down in Kanawha, recently caught a large rattlesnake. The snake manifested a mischievous disposition, snapping and thrusting out its forked tongue at all who came near it. The boys at last got tired of the reptile, and as nobody wanted such a dangerous companion, the question arose, "What shall we do with him?" This question was proposed several times without an answer, when a half drunken soldier, who was lying near upon his back, rolled over upon his side, and relieved his companions by quietly remarking, "Damn it, swear him and let him go."

Our Soldiers in the Hands of the Enemy. A writer to the Savannah (Georgia) Republican asks the question how shall we dispose of the prisoners? and answers it as follows: Let the quarter-master-general of the confederate states issue his proclamation, stating that the prisoners will be hired out to the highest bidder for some specified time, and in such number as the bidder may desire. I know of a gentleman in this city, a rice planter, who would gladly take two hundred of the Yankees on his plantation, to build up and mend the dams of his fields. He is more desirous of doing this, he says, as the northern gazettes have long asserted that we can do without negro labor, and he is anxious of testing the question. One good black driver to every forty Yankees would insure good order and lively work among them.

DAILY GAZETTE.

LIVING IN CAMP. It is stated that surgeons in examining volunteers for admission into the service, pay particular attention to the teeth. Possibly the following description of soldiers' fare, by Lieut. Byant, of the Monroe Sentinel, will explain the matter:

Here is a group—or, to speak military—a mess at dinner. Let us draw near to them and view their homely fare. They have fried pork in little dog-eared scraps, and "fried dough," as they call it. A quantity of dough is dealt out to the soldiers which they have to cook. After frying it they bake it, or fry it in their frying pans. Solid and indigestible, a dyspeptic could groan at the sight of it. But the hungry soldier eats it all though it were as light and fleecy as the bread baked by his mother. One poor fellow has grappled one of "Uncle Sam's pies"—as the boys call the pilot or herd bread which is commonly dealt out in lieu of flour. It is a kind of overgrown cracker, only a thousand times more solid. The boy tries to break it. Cracker won't break. Boy draws up his fist and deals the cracker a blow. Knuckles are badly battered, but cracker is sound. Boy rubs his knuckles, whining with pain, while the cracker remains like a great agate shirt button four inches in diameter. Candidly, my jaws have been lame for a month from my attempts to masticate these solid fellows. We boys talk much of sending for a quart mill to crush them up into eatable shape. We drill holes through the center of 'em and use 'em for candle sticks, and a more durable article it would be hard to find.

A WISCONSIN CAVALRY REGIMENT. There have been a large number of cavalry companies enlisted and organized in this state, preparatory to going to the war. Some are nearly full, and ready to go at once into camp; others have been formed, but have become discouraged by the difficulty of getting into service, and have partially disbanded, but are ready to take hold at once as soon as there is an opening for them. But the legislature in its wisdom withheld from Gov. Randall any authority to raise cavalry. He has nevertheless tendered to the government a regiment of cavalry, and agreed to advance the uniforms if accepted. No reply has been yet received to this proposition.

Several patriotic gentlemen have, however, taken the matter in hand, and a personal application will be made to General Fremont to accept, equip, and provide for a regiment of cavalry from this state, as he has done by two regiments from Illinois, and one from Iowa. The movement has been delayed that it might not interfere with the procuring of recruits by Col. Daniels. Application has been made to the war department for permission to be given to Capt. McIntyre to accept the command of the regiment when raised, which has been tendered him by the governor. All persons who are interested in this subject can obtain any additional information on application to E. A. Calkins, Esq., of this city.

A commission to raise a company has been issued to John D. Welch, of this city, and those wishing to join can apply to him. Papers throughout the state will confer a favor by giving publicity to these facts.—Madison Journal.

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CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 125 Lake Street, Chicago.

DR. F. A. CADWELL, Operator on the Eye and Ear. For Deafness, Blindness and all Defects of Sight and Hearing.

DR. C. being a regular Physician, with twenty years exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully qualified to give relief or effect a cure in any case within the reach of human skill.

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NEW FIRM

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name of OTTMAN & BLANOT, and opened in

RICHARDSON'S BLOCK, Main Street, - - Janesville, the best stock of

Boots & Shoes AND HATS & CAPS

Such Low Prices as have never been known in Janesville.

THESE ARE INDISPUTABLE FACTS, and we challenge the closest examination, confident that an examination will prove the truth of what we assert.

The goods were bought directly from the manufacturers, and are the

BEST CUSTOM WORK to be found in the market. They have been selected by a person who has been in the trade for the thirty years, and at a favorable comparison with anything in the market.

In consequence of our Salesroom, we have established a MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, and engaged a superior foreman who will employ none but experienced and good workmen. We intend to make our work in this department

Superior to Anything ever before got up in this city.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods, and to our

BETTER INDUCEMENTS to purchasers than any other traders or manufacturers in this section of the state.

Our goods are sold exclusively for cash, and in every instance the

Lowest Price will be Fixed upon every article offered by us.

GEORGE E. OTTMAN, RICHARDSON'S BLOCK, Janesville, April 11th, 1861.

AMERICAN WATCHES! MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS.

THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD ASSORTMENT ON HAND, and for sale at

Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.

CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER. S. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers' Block.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! TO USE THE Extract Tonguin Musk

FOR SALE BY TALLMAN & COLLINS. House and Lot for Sale.

A lot of 4 blocks in Palmer & Sutherland's addition. This excellent lot and good frame house will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire at the office of

W. C. WHEELLOCK, 215 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Cash Paid FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER. A lot of Hardware Store of

R. J. RICHARDSON, Janesville, Wis.

Cocaine for the Hair. Campbell, Lee, Campbell and Glycerine Soap, Amen Hair Restorative and Tonic, sold by

W. C. WHEELLOCK, 215 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

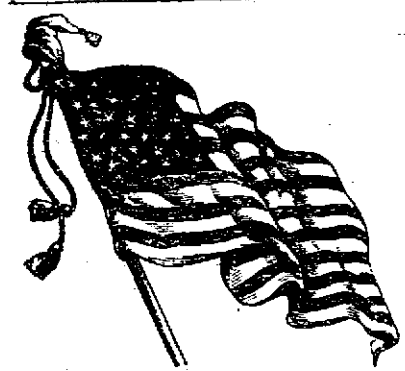
TESTIMONIAL. To Whom it May Concern: I AM now over 60 years of age. Three years since I became blind from Cataract in both eyes. Soon after I became blind I was told that I could be cured. I was told that I could be cured. I was told that I could be cured.

W. C. WHEELLOCK, 215 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Blacksmith's Coal. We are now selling pure Blounts Coal at \$10 per ton. Buy the best, and get it at a proportionally low price. Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1.

JANESVILLE, May 10, 1860. LAWRENCE & ATWOOD, Janesville, Wis.





Forever free that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, and that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

## Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnson and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

## Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ORFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

## Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the assembly district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Center and Janesville are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Hall Tavern, in the town of Porter, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst.

By order of the Committee.

## Town of Harmony.

All legal voters who are willing to support the government in suppressing the present rebellion, by all means, and if it should be necessary to emancipate every slave to do it, are requested to meet at the house of John E. Young, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst.

By order of the Committee.

## Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

## Enlist.

There is nothing in the aspect of the war at present more apparent than the want of abundant forces for its vigorous prosecution.

Secretary Chase in his patriotic appeal to the people in behalf of a national loan, says "the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrants the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring."

That the government will not lack in means to prosecute the war is pretty much past controversy. That we have generals capable of conducting it with skill and energy, we verily believe, and that we lack in the element of "courage," either in our officers or men, is not for a moment to be believed.

The great want then is the immediate filling up of the regiments called for by the secretary of war, from the several states.

There is probably nothing lacking to the onward movement of our columns at once but a sufficient number of men to warrant its success. Shall not then these regiments be speedily filled up? Can we not all see and feel that it is of the last importance that it be done promptly? There is every inducement for it, and besides there seems to be an almost absolute necessity for it.

Every man capable of bearing arms should at once step forward and fill up these regiments, even though it be at the sacrifice of business, of interest, of family ties; it must be done. If we want a government we must be willing to sustain it. There is but one alternative; it must be sustained or it will be destroyed, and if any one has made up his mind that subjugation by our enemies is preferable to sustaining the government, he only has got an excuse for staying at home. The ranks of the enemy are filled up in good part from drafting and compulsion. Let it not be said that the free men of the north have to be forced to the performance of a duty of such manifest justice and of so vast importance.

COLONEL OF THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Hayward, a well-known disciplinarian, and formerly connected with the United States Army, having served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, has consented to accept the office of Colonel of the Ellsworth regiment, in New York State.

STAMPED FROM TENNESSEE.—Citizens of Tennessee are leaving that state in great numbers rather than take the oath of allegiance to the government of the southern confederacy.

THREAT OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—A letter has been received in the Rapides parish from Gen. Beauregard, in which he says: "We hope before long to make the enemy pay for all the depredations they have committed on our soil."

As inquiries are incessantly made about the actual provisions of law, as modified by the present congress, prescribing the pay, etc., of our volunteer army, we have prepared the following statement from official sources. The actual bounty given is one hundred dollars to all volunteers alike:

Monthly pay of privates in the army and volunteer service.....\$13  
Clothing of same, two full suits, or commuted at \$5 50 per month.

RATIONS.—DAILY.  
34 pounds of pork or bacon, or 14 pound of fresh or salt beef;  
22 ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of pilot bread.

RATIONS TO 100 MEN DAILY.  
8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice or hominy, besides one pound of potatoes three times a week to each man or a substitute therefor.  
10 pounds of sugar.  
4 quarts of vinegar.  
12 pounds of adamantine candles.  
4 pounds of soap, and  
2 quarts of salt.

Extra issues of molasses are occasionally made.

Rations may be commuted at 40 cents per day when stationed in cities or where there is no opportunity of messing, or when in regular camp at the cost of the rations.

BOUNTIES.—One hundred dollars is paid to every volunteer who shall have served two years, or who shall have served during the war, if sooner ended.

The widow or other heirs of such as die in the service, or are killed, receive \$100, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances.

To settle controversy, the acts and sections of acts of congress providing the above are given below. They are taken from the officially published book containing the laws of the late session of congress:

AN ACT to increase the pay of the privates in the regular army and of the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers in the service of the United States, be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

Approved August 6, 1861.

Extracts from "An act to authorize the employment of Volunteers," &c. Approved July 22, 1861:

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, organized as above set forth, shall, in all respects, be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps of the regular army; Provided, That the allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, and that each company officer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer of cavalry, shall furnish his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cents a day for their use and risk, except that in case the horse shall have become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied.

Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enters the service of the United States under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents in lieu of subsistence, and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his place of enrollment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge to his place of enrollment, and, in addition thereto, if he shall have served for a period of two years, or during the war, if sooner ended, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded or killed, or disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits now provided by law for persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, or if not, the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowance, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of war, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portion of his pay as he may request.

Approved, July 22, 1861.

Extract from "An act providing for the better organization of the Militia," &c. Approved August 3, 1861.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the army and navy shall be increased as follows, viz: twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans or rice or hominy shall be issued in the proportions now provided by the regulations, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles cannot be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee up on the requisition of the proper officer; Provided, That after the present session shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

STATE LAWS IN RELATION TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following is a statement of the legislation relating to exemptions, assistance and payments to volunteers in Wisconsin:

Chap. 309. of the general laws of 1861: Persons enrolling themselves in military companies of this state, are exempt from all civil process and proceedings while they are in the service of the United States.

AN ACT to provide for the aid of volunteers in the service of the United States or of this state:

SECTION 1. The non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates mustered into the service of the United States or of this state, in pursuance of any law of this state, shall receive from the time of being so mustered, in addition to the pay provided for like non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the army of the United States, the sum of five dollars per month to all volunteers having families dependent on them for their support.

Sec. 2. The additional pay provided in section one of this act, shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the state treasury, and the amount there accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall be used and appropriated by the state treasurer to pay such orders as may be drawn on him, in accordance with law for the support and maintenance of the family of such soldier; but if the pay so accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall not be drawn from the treasury on such orders,

it shall be paid to such soldier or his legal representative at the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 3. Upon the presentation to the secretary of state of an order of the wife or person having charge of the family of a soldier mustered into the service of this state or the United States, under the provisions of the laws of this state, upon which shall be a certificate of a justice of the peace of the town in which such soldier shall reside, stating that the person drawing the order is the wife or the person having charge of the family of such soldier, the secretary of state shall draw his warrant upon the war fund in the state treasury for the amount of said order, and the state treasurer shall pay the same on presentation: Provided, that amount shall stand to the credit of such soldier on the books in the treasurer's office.

According to section 8 of chapter 13 of the general laws of this state, passed at the extra session, payment of wages to soldiers by the state shall be in coin.

TO BE LOOKED INTO.—Is it true, as some allege, that there is a society of the Knights of the Golden Circle—a secret conspiracy for the overthrow of the government—in this city?

We have heard repeatedly from those who pretend to know, that a branch of this execrable organization was some weeks ago formed here by southern emissaries, and is now in full blast, though the list of its membership is small.

Will the government's police look into this matter? and if such a society of secessionists exists here, let its members be exposed to the light of day. Organized treason cannot be tolerated in the city of Chicago.—Chicago Journal.

This subject will bear looking into all over the country. There are men, or those who have the forms of men, who are Tories, in every community. That there were traitors in the days of the revolution has been a marvel to the readers of American history, but since we find in the north sympathizers with this most causeless rebellion, we wonder no longer. So much despised are these creatures that they naturally seek the society of fellow traitors, and they just as naturally keep their associations secret; the Knights of the Golden Circle is a society just suited to their designs and wants, and will be found wherever there are traitors. Look out for them.

THE WISCONSIN SIXTH IN LOCK.—By a letter in the Madison Journal, we observe that the Wisconsin sixth have had their old altered guns taken away from them, and have received Belgian rifles in place of them. This is one of the best arms in use, carrying a ball of the Minie description about 1,000 yards.

A GALLANT SOLDIER.—Capt. Strong, who so gallantly escaped death from the rebels near the Chain Bridge, commands the Belle City Rifles, of Racine. He is a gallant soldier, and as humane as he is brave. We are not personally acquainted with him, but we read his letter to the friends of Marion F. Humes, of the town of Janesville, who was a private in his company and was killed at Bull's Run. We were then satisfied that he was a true man, faithful and kind to his men, as he has proved himself courageous in action. The second regiment may well be proud of him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS JUST SENDING FORWARD her third regiment. The fourth is nearly ready, and recruiting for the fifth is progressing. Maine is now preparing to send her eighth regiment, and the ninth is in a good state of forwardness.

There is a sharp competition going on between the three trunk lines on westward bound business. The New York Central and Erie companies commenced cutting some time ago on the Boston rates by water, and now the Pennsylvania Central joins in the fight. First class freight to Chicago is reduced from \$1.45 to 75 cents.

Gen. McClellan was born in Pomfret, Conn., and not in Woodstock—the neighboring town—which, however, is a good locality to be born in. Putnam's celebrated wolf-dens is in Pomfret.

GOV. RANDALL WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.—The following note from Gov. Randall may somewhat diminish the solicitude felt by some of the gentlemen who are ambitious of serving their country in an official capacity:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.  
MADISON, Sept. 7th, 1861.  
EDITORS JOURNAL.—GENTLEMEN: From what I hear, and from letters I am constantly receiving, I find there is much speculation as to whether I desire a re-election to the office which I now hold. In order to set the question finally at rest, I state now, what I have stated privately before, and what I determined upon several months ago, that I shall not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to this office. I am entirely indifferent about who my successor shall be, so he is a good man, true to the constitution and Union, and a man who holds the preservation of our government of more importance than the success of individuals or of parties.

Very truly yours,  
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Up to the date of Gov. Randall's appointment as Minister to Rome, notwithstanding the clamor of some disappointed enemies, it was undoubtedly the feeling of the masses of the people throughout the state, that he should be re-elected. His withdrawal leaves the field open to new men, and complicates political matters in the way of bringing forward a number of candidates each backed by considerable popular strength.—Madison Journal.

ALL IN A NET SHELL.—The Cincinnati Commercial says, "the men from whom we have heard the loudest praises of Fremont's proclamation are Democrats and Kentuckians. They say it is all right. It don't free anybody's negroes but those of traitors, and are we to suppose that a General is to take care of an enemy's negroes for him? General Fremont has simply refused to enter into the negro trade. As the shortest way of getting them loose to shift for themselves. He don't undertake to sell them for the benefit of the United States, or to feed them at the government expense. If this is "radical" it is a case of common sense.

Southern papers state that Gen. Braxton Bragg has been ordered to report for duty with the army of the Potomac. Gen. R. H. Anderson succeeds Gen. Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

A Missouri paper recently informed its readers that a "wife crop of Gasconade county in 1860 was 25,000 gals." The next year corrected the error by putting "wine" in the place of wife.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 12 P. M.

At daylight this morning as the relief guard of a regiment stationed near Hunter's Chapel were going their rounds they were fired on from a concealed enemy.

At sunrise two companies were sent to make a reconnaissance, and discovered that the Confederates at Bull's Crossing, one and a half miles distant, had thrown forward two regiments during the night, which were now posted along a little creek in the woods near Hunter's Chapel.

They have four brass howitzers, drawn by men, but no other artillery. They are digging rifle pits west of the Chapel. This is the nearest approach of the enemy, being five miles from the President's House.

A dispatch from the Chain Bridge says Capt. Strong, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment, had a narrow escape yesterday morning. He was on picket duty three miles in front of our lines, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge. Being mounted and in advance of his men, he was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six secessionists, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance to the rear, they demanded his pistols. Thinking this his only chance of escape, he drew a revolver, fired and shot two of his captors. Then putting spurs to his horse, he started for camp on a full run. The remainder of the party fired upon him, one ball passing through his caucen, another through his coat, grazing the skin, and a third through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth. Nevertheless, he made his escape, and is now in camp, ready again to enter upon his duty. Capt. Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

Yesterday J. H. Gordon, the rebel leader of the lower house of the Maryland legislature, who was arrested some days since at the Relay House, was released from custody. He took an oath of allegiance to the government to support the constitution of the United States in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give, by letter or otherwise, any aid or information to its enemies.

The accounts of Robt. J. Scott, late consul at Rio de Janeiro, are now before the fifth auditor for examination. His successor, Mr. Parsons, writes that he found the consulate swept of everything of value.

Scott even took eight hundred dollars of funds for the relief of the seceders.

Brig. General Buel, of California has arrived, and will soon be assigned a command. Brevet E. Venzon, a Swedish officer, who distinguished himself in the war of Schleswig Holstein, has offered his sword to the government. He brings letters from the King of Sweden, recommending him to its favorable consideration.

Enquiries at the government departments have elicited only the fact that the government is not in possession of any reliable information of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is thought that if such was the fact, certain information would have reached this city via Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the report.

REBELLIOUS MO., Sept. 7.  
The following additional names of those killed and wounded at Little Blue Bridge, are taken from the St. Joseph Journal of the 6th inst.

Dr. Horton, Atchison; P. M. Borland, Kansas City; C. Fording, West Liberty, Iowa; Mr. Lockwood, St. Joseph; Capt. Davis, 2d Kansas regiment; Mr. Martin, severely injured; J. W. Parker, T. C. Edwards, Mr. Deutermann, all of St. Joe, and C. Carpenter, U. S. A., slightly wounded. A man and woman known to be killed, yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Iowa and Kansas, are not yet identified. There are not less than sixty wounded with broken limbs, bruised and crushed bodies, all of whom are being well cared for.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

I have just returned from a circuit of our outposts across the Potomac, from the Chain Bridge to Bailey's Cross-Roads. All was quiet.

Divine service was held in the camps of both armies.

General McClellan went up in Professor Lowe's balloon, yesterday, to a very great height.

A balloon reconnaissance to-day showed the Confederate camps at Manassas distinctly. The enemy are in full force there; also, at Centerville, Fairfax, above the Chain Bridge, and in three columns this side of Fairfax. There is every indication of a speedy attack on the Chain Bridge.

The dress parades of regiments in Washington this evening indicate great improvement in battalion movements.

The government arrangements for clothing and arming the newly-arrived regiments work admirably.

The health of the troops is universally good.

Rebel flags have been flying on Mason's Hill all day, and two parades have been made—morning and evening—by three regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The Russian Minister had an audience with the President on Saturday, and read him a letter from his government on American affairs, regretting present difficulties, and saying that it is animated by a most friendly feeling towards the American Union. The letter is signed by Gortschakoff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The Tribune's Washington special says a court-martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offenses.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.

A passenger by the Pacific train arrived that the Post Master from Osceola, says that the Post Master from Montgomery, and reports of a fight near Fort Scott, between Montgomery and Rains in which the latter was completely routed, and Rains taken prisoner.

The report says that Montgomery drew the rebel force into an ambush.

There were several arrivals from Springfield last night. Among them was Colonel Mitchell of the Second Kansas Regiment. He has pretty much recovered from his wounds.

The reports of McClellan's departure for Arkansas, with the larger part of his forces, are confirmed. There are but about eight hundred men at Springfield. They are decimating the whole country.

General Price is at Osceola. His force is not stated. The Post Master also referred to received his walking papers from him. Price had admitted in his presence the possibility of Rains' defeat, but said he would not believe it until he had received more authentic reports.

Among the arrivals last evening, was Captain Murphy, of Linn Creek, who on Tuesday last was robbed of \$110,000 worth of property by Price's force.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 7.

About a hundred and twenty-five of the wounded in the hospital in this place were discharged to-day, and will leave for home as soon as the ambulances sent from Holla arrive here. The remainder of the wounded in the hospital are doing well. All the rebels wounded have been sent to Bentonville, a few miles below the Arkansas line. One of their surgeons informed me that typhoid fever has broken out in their hospital, and their deaths amount to 15 or 20 per day.

Gen. McClellan is reported to be at Mt. Vernon, recruiting and organizing for a bold and vigorous effort northward.

There are various rumors about Price and Rains having taken Fort Scott, defeated Col. Montgomery and captured all his stores, arms, &c., and taken nearly all his command, himself among the rest, as prisoners; but they need confirmation.

Gen. Jackson, with his body guard, arrived here to-day, but his future movements are unknown.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.

Mr. Murphy, member of the firm of Torbert & Co., of Linn Creek, Camden county, now in this city, received advice last night that their store was robbed on Thursday by a band of 150 secessionists headed by a preacher named Johnson, of Lane's Prairie, and property to the amount of \$110,000 carried off. Col. McClellan, another member of the firm, is at Jefferson City in command of a regiment of United States troops. The firm also has two steamers running on the Osage River, one of which the robbers seized; but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thought they will destroy her.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 8—2 P. M.

Gen. Smith arrived here last night, and is in command of this post. Several regiments arrived last night, and a large force is now stationed here.

About \$18,000 worth of flour, provisions and goods were seized at the depot. Among the goods are sixty bolts of army cloth. The books of the freight depot show that from one to five car loads of flour and as many of bacon, have gone south every day for the last two months. The town is carefully guarded, and a surprise by the enemy is impossible.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1861.

Heavy firing was heard this morning down the Mississippi. At 10 o'clock the gunboat Conestoga returned from below. She exchanged a number of shots at long range with two batteries and two gunboats three miles this side of Columbus, with the object to find out the position and force of the batteries. No harm was done.

Col. Ross and Col. Hecker's regiments arrived to-day from Cape Girardeau, and were posted a mile below Cairo on the Kentucky shore. A large force is now there throwing up breastworks.

Two rebel gun-boats were reported two miles below. The Conestoga lay in the stream all the afternoon, guarding the two regiments in Kentucky. The rebels disappeared in an hour or two.

Great interest is felt here in the building of the fort in Kentucky.

All is now quiet at Cairo and Bird's Point. Buel's battery came down from Cape Girardeau to-day, and is for the present stationed at Bird's Point.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.

Last night our city was again the scene of a most brutal and disgraceful mob, resulting in the lynching of a black man. About 12 o'clock a crowd of men from the third ward, mostly Irish, broke open the jail, taking therefrom a colored man named Clark, confined there on a charge of stabbing a man named Darby Carney, Friday evening last. The victim was beaten until he retained little resemblance of a man, dragged through the streets and finally hung to a pile driven on Buffalo street.

Carney died just as the rioters started on their mission. Great excitement in the city to-day. The jail is guarded by military to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following are the results of careful and extended observations on the Virginia side of the Potomac, made on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1861, in favor of the above named claim, and against the defendants above named, with all public attention, to the highest bidder, as the law directs.

THE DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1861.

At ten o'clock A. M. of that day, in the circuit court in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, the following described and numbered premises, to-wit: lot number fourteen and fifteen and the north-east quarter of lot number thirteen in block number one; also lot number four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred







